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In conclusion, all classes can find some portion of the work of particular interest to them, and taken as a whole it cannot be spared from the possession of any who care for a knowledge of the past history, present resources and future prospects of this great western coast—our adopted home.

Interesting in matter, standard in character, it is a literary monument that will forever reflect honorable credit to the coast, as through its pages the fact will be carried the entire length and breadth of the land that although we have wealth untold, we have those among us who have, as President Gilman said, "that patient industry which is more precious than gold."

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Mining Work Notice.

TO DAVID EDWARDS, OR TO ANY person or persons claiming right or title from him, in or to any portion of that certain mining location or claim known as the First Western Extension on the Globe Mine, situate in Pinal County, Arizona.

This is to notify you, in accordance with provision of the Mining Act of May 10, 1872, that in compliance with the provisions of said Act, work has been done on said mining claim for two years last past ending January 1, 1876, by the undersigned, and that without any assistance or expenditure on your part.

Now, therefore, it is within ninety days from the first publication of this notice, you do not come forward and pay your proper proportion of the cost of the said work, the undersigned will claim forfeiture of all your right, title and interest in and to any portion of said mining claim.

H. W. REAGAN, Florence, Arizona, February 19, 1876. 20-14

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Rufus Eldred, deceased. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, administrator of the above named estate, to the creditors of said estate, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers, within three months from the first publication of this notice, to the undersigned, at his office corner Central and Camp streets, Tucson.

J. C. HANBY, Administrator, April 8. 27-4

Application for Patent.

ENTERPRISE MINE.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, FLORENCE, ARIZONA, March 16, 1876.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Edward N. Fish, who is postoffice address in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory, for himself and for and on behalf of S. Silverberg and D. A. Bennett, has this day made application through this office for a patent from the United States for fifteen hundred (1500) linear feet of the Enterprise mine or lode of silver-bearing ore, with surface ground six hundred (600) feet in width, situated in the southeastern part of Pima County, Arizona Territory, and described in the plat and field notes now on file in this office as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at center of shaft; thence S 28° W variation 12° 47' 15.5; chains distant to a stake 33.5 inches square set in mound of stones and marked E. M., from which a black oak tree 11 inches in diameter marked E. M., bears S 75° W 48 links distant; also the highest point of a reef of rocks shaped like a sugar loaf bears S 17° E 4.5 chains distant; thence N 51° E 4.5 chains distant to a stake 4 inches square, set in mound of stones and marked E. M., from which a white oak tree 20 inches in diameter marked E. M., bears N 31° W 81 links distant; thence S 51° E 4.5 chains distant to a stake 4.5 inches square, set in mound of stones and marked E. M., and set in mound of stones, from which an oak tree 12 inches in diameter marked E. M., bears S 74° W 38 links distant; and a white oak tree 12 inches in diameter marked E. M., bears S 32° E 71 links distant; thence in same direction 4.5 chains to a stake 5 inches square, set in mound of earth and marked E. M., thence S 28° W 22.75 chains to a stake of white oak 1 inch square, marked E. M., and set in mound of earth, from which the highest point of a sugar loaf reef of rocks bears S 45° W 4.3 chains distant; (this being the same reef of rocks described in the location of the first claim in this survey) thence N 31° W 4.5 chains distant to place of beginning, containing 216.10 acres.

The foregoing described mine is of record in Book B, Record of Mines, page 170, Records of Pima County, Arizona Territory. LEVI RUGGLES, Register, March 23. 25-10

95 PACKETS VEGETABLE or flower seeds for sale. See CRUMBULL, 419 & 421 Sansone street. 25-10

THE CITIZEN.

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1876

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

SOUTHEASTERN ARIZONA.

Looking down the cañon from Camp Bowie, a beautiful view may be had of a portion of the San Simoon Plains. In August, when the grass is dried up, it fails to impress one as it would in the early spring months, when the hill-sides and plain are literally strewn with flowers. Enough of grama-grass grows in the neighborhood of the post to afford abundant pasturage for all stock. As might be expected, the water is strongly impregnated with lime, and is hence a fruitful source of bowel disorders among new-comers. The post garden was quite productive, and gave a fair supply of vegetables, its limited size being the only trouble.

Crossing the spur of the Chiricahua range south of Camp Bowie, we came to the present location of the Chiricahua Apache agency. Going from the plain east toward the mountain, the grass becomes abundant, the vegetation more varied, and the hills are covered with a fair growth of pine and oak. It is, in a word, one of the most desirable cattle-ranges in Arizona, having in many respects the general character of the valley of the San Simoon, but with more and better pasture. Water is abundant enough for herding purposes, though it does not extend far out of the mountains into the plains during the dry season.

Along the edge of the creek-bed there is a fine growth of button-wood, oak, and the small variety of walnut. The large herd of cattle belonging to the agency, with the Indian ponies, in all numbering several hundred head of animals, were ranging at will about the immediate vicinity, all looking in good condition, and without perceptibly diminishing the pasturage.

Sulphur Spring, twenty-five miles west of this agency and fifteen east of the Dragon Mountains, is likewise an important location, for its abundant supply of good grass. Before reaching it the road for miles lay through a dense growth of saccaton-grass, which was of infinitely less value than the shorter grama that fairly covered the ground at the springs. Without exception, this was the best location for this we had seen. Associated with it were a number of other species of scarcely less value. The water is warm, but sufficient for grazing purposes. The neighboring Dragon Mountains are yet in possession of the Indians, but will some day offer desirable locations for stock-ranches. There are several fine springs in them. The grass within reach of them is nearly inexhaustible.

The upper crossing of the San Pedro is thirty miles south of west from Sulphur Spring. The road to it nears the river lay through a dense growth of mesquite, and dwarfed pines. Quite a large number of cattle range over the adjacent region. At this crossing there is little or nothing done in the way of agriculture, though a few miles below along the stream a mixed Mexican and American population has occupied the land. They have productive farms, and supply much barley and corn for the Territory. All the ordinary vegetables of the country grow well there. There are now several thousand acres under cultivation. The divide south of this is too dry to be of any use, except when cattle can be driven either to the Cienega or San Pedro for water from the hills. The soil is largely made of sand and gravel detritus from the adjacent higher ground. Near the Cienega there is a most luxuriant growth of saccaton-grass on the flats, which, though of little value in itself, produces more important crops. The prevailing vegetation on the hills is the ubiquitous creosote-plant.

South of the Cienega the Santa Rita Mountains rise probably 10,500 feet above the sea. Tucson lies west of them; and east we have the headwaters of the Colorado. Davidson's Spring is on the road to the Sonito, and twelve miles from the Cienega. Here there is found a good spring, and plenty of forage in the country near by.

Following to the south, we ascended first through a fine valley, with everywhere abundance of grama and bunch grasses. Lateral valleys, here and there connected with the main one and the hills between, besides being well covered with the above-named grasses, had oak, pine, and mesquite clumps, the whole combining into a landscape of more than usual attractiveness. In addition to this, a small stream ran through the valley, supplying enough of water for all purposes except irrigation.

The valley gradually narrows into a cañon, and then "heads out" on a ridge, which once crossed, we were again in the Cienega, but much nearer its head. We had in twenty miles reached a point the river takes a much greater distance to gain. Here a wide, beautiful view opened up before us; for miles, south, east, and west, the magnificent rolling plain spread out. It is, indeed, the promised land for stock-raising. Every foot of the surface was covered with grass. Toward the base of the Santa Rita beautiful clumps of oak were growing. They were just dense enough to afford a shade, and yet did not interfere with the growth of the grass. There was no undergrowth of bushes, so that the some would fairly bear comparison with a park. Streams, with water warm but pure, from the mountain, were flowing down almost every ravine. Springs broke out from the ground frequently, and usually furnished a large volume of water. Higher up on the mountain-side pine and scrub-oaks were growing abundantly. The supply of lumber for Tucson comes from this mountain. It sold at \$125 per thousand feet. The dwarf Sonora deer and the black-tail were ranging in great numbers over the hills. I have never seen them so abundant as in this region.

The same character of country extended past the now abandoned site of Camp Crittenden to within a few miles of the Sonora line.

The Sonoma Valley proper begins at Camp Crittenden, thence extending south. For fertility of soil it is unsurpassed in Arizona. At one ranch we saw about one hundred acres covered with corn that would equal any in Illinois. It stood on an average over 10 feet high, and was splendidly cared. What the soil was capable of doing had it been properly cultivated I do not know, but this field was literally overrun with the large sunflower and other equally vile weeds. The sight of such a crop of weeds and corn on the same soil was certainly indicative of an abounding fertility, and naturally enough suggested the question as to how much heavier either would have been without the other. Potatoes of good quality were produced in the same soil, and gave an abundant yield. Watermelons, onions, and smaller vegetables grew luxuriantly. Bordering the stream was a tangled mass of vegetation so dense that a way had to be cut through it.

That this valley in no distant past supported a much larger population than at present is evident from the abandoned dwellings, some so old as to be falling from age. It is not unlikely that the incessant raids of the Apaches may have been the cause. The water-supply failing may possibly explain the desertion of the ranches higher up the valley.

The Sonito Creek rises and sinks several times within twelve miles below old Camp Crittenden.

Camp Lowell is situated six miles north of Tucson, at an elevation of about 2,500 feet above the sea-level. A small stream flows by the post, supplying water enough for it and also allowing irrigation of some small fields. The valley of the Santa Cruz, in which Tucson is situated, has along the river a belt of fertile land, on which the Mexicans raise two crops annually, by sowing the barley and wheat in November and cutting it in May. Corn may be planted in the same ground in June and matured in October. It is worth noting, as indicative of the character of much of the soil of Arizona and New Mexico, that in some places the Mexicans and Indians have for year after year been using the same soil over and over again, removing through their crops the elements of plant-life without even the pretense of returning anything in fertilizer, and still reaping fair crops.

To sum up, the following statements are probably correct concerning those portions of Arizona and New Mexico through which we were moving during the past season: first, that the soil, particularly that resulting from decomposition of the volcanic and sedimentary rocks, possesses the elements requisite for vegetable growth, and will produce crops when water sufficient for irrigation purposes can be had; second, that almost all points accessible to water enough for herds can be utilized as grazing-ground; third, that the forests, though localized, contain timber enough for the wants of these regions for many years; fourth, that large areas, now abandoned for want of water, can be cultivated by a system of tanks which, during the times of plenty, shall store the surplus water for future use during the critical growing times of the crops; fifth, that under the combined influences of agriculture and forest-culture the excessive waste of water to surface drainage and evaporation will be lessened, thus procuring from the same rain-fall more lasting benefit; sixth, that the prevailing diseases are of less than usual fatality, and can, in many cases, be absolutely prevented or readily cured, and that these diseases will diminish in frequency and severity as the country is brought under cultivation.

The immigrant must not anticipate seeing an immense stretch of country everywhere alternating in beauty between greenwards, heavy forests, and abundance of water, like the familiar spots of the East. He must expect at present to find sterility and impressing their hard lines on every feature of the landscape; but he must also remember that Utah, so large a portion of which is now covered with farms, with vineyards laden with fruit, was only a few years ago almost as unpromising as either Arizona or New Mexico now is; that it is still within the memory of man that prophets of ill-omen predicted that California, now one of the granaries of the Union, could never furnish flour enough for her own use. We may fairly expect, under the demands of our increasing population, that these waste places will be redeemed and made tributary to our civilization. Labor, here as elsewhere, will bring its reward, but acres of waving, maturing crops will not come unearned.

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